

CLARKSVILLE CHRONICLE.

VOLUME 12.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1861.

NUMBER 22.

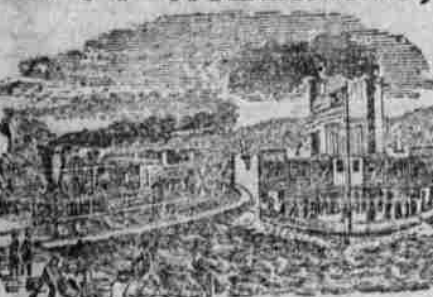
Clarksville Chronicle.

Printed Weekly, on a double-medium sheet every Friday morning, by
NEBLETT & GRANT,
Publishers and Proprietors.
TERMS: \$5 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
FOR ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES OR LESS.
One insertion \$1.00 Two months \$4.50
Two insertions 1.50 Three months 6.00
Three insertions 2.00 Six months 9.00
Four insertions 2.50 Twelve months 15.00

Business Cards.

J. P. WILLIAMS,



(Successor to C. H. Smith.)

Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Merchant.

CORNER OF FRONT & MAIN STS.

Clarksville, Tennessee.

Prompt attention paid to the Storage and Sale of Tobacco and all kinds of produce.

Nov. 2, 1860-ly

Southern Express Company,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Office—Same building occupied by him as an Insurance Office, North-West Corner of Public Square, near Moore's Hotel.

Goods, Packages, Money and Valuable forwarded to and from all parts of the United States and Europe.

S. S. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Oct. 19, 1860-1 year.

G. A. Ligon & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Confectionaries, Cigars, &c., &c.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

ALL orders from a distance (accompanied with the cash) will be met punctually and upon very reasonable terms.

Nov. 27, 1860-ly

J. H. JOHNSON,

Attorney at Law,

OFFICE ON STRAWBERRY ALLEY,

Adjoining the Court-house, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Oct. 5, 1860-ly

DR. J. M. PIRPLE,

CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

OFFICE and residence, corner Main and Fourth Streets, opposite Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

February 1, 1861-ly.

B. A. ROGERS,

Attorney at Law,

Office on Franklin Street,

Clarksville, Tennessee.

Will attend promptly to the collection of all claims entrusted to his care.

Feb. 17, 1860-ly.

J. J. CRUSMAN, C. MITCHELL,

CRUSMAN & MITCHELL,

(Successors to)

CRUSMAN & JOHNSON,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

And Commission Merchants,

Franklin Street, Clarksville, Tennessee.

TERMS—CASH.

Feb. 22, 1860-ly.

C. H. SMITH,

Tobacco Factor, and General

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NO. 138 COMMON STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

The most particular and careful attention will be given to the sale of all descriptions of Western Produce, to filling orders, and forwarding merchandise.

All property consigned to me will be covered by my open policy of insurance, unless specified otherwise in the bill of lading accompanying it.

Nov. 9, 1860-ly

JEWELRY!

WATCHES.

DIAMONDS.

SILVER WARE.

PLATED WARE.

FANCY GOODS.

CLOCKS.

Fine Table Cutlery, &c.

HAVING recently returned from the Eastern cities with a full and well selected stock, purchased on first hands, thereby saving the jobbers' profit, we are enabled to offer our Goods at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

At New-York Prices!

Our PLATED WARE we sell at Manufacturers' List Prices.

Jobbing promptly attended to.

Call at the sign of the Big Watch, Public Square.

G. E. COOKE.

Clarksville, Tenn., Oct. 19, 1860-ly

STEWART COLLEGE,

Clarksville, Tennessee.

The present session of this flourishing Institution will end the 6th day of June, and the next will begin on the first Monday of September, 1861.

The charges are from \$15 to \$25 per session of 20 weeks, with 25 cents per week for board and expenses.

Boarding, including lodging, washing, fuel and lights, can be had in private families for \$65 per session.

The success of the College has been and is very decided and flattering, and its prospects in future are very promising.

For further particulars inquiry may be made of the President, Rev. Dr. McMillen.

Feb. 22, 1861-ly.

WE MUST BE FREE.

At—Few Days.

This Union's coming to an end, few days, few days; For Southern rights we will defend. And be free; The North has pushed us to the wall, Few days, few days; And Southern now must fight and fall, or be free. Chorus—Oh! we'll have a Southern Union Few days, few days; We'll have a Southern Union; The South shall be free! For Old Abe Lincoln shan't rule us; Few days, few days; While Georgia, too, shan't rule us; We'll be free! Chorus—Oh! we'll have, &c.

Brave South Carolina led the way; Few days, few days; She saw 'twas ruin to delay Being free! Her banners hung upon the wall; Few days, few days; And loudly sound her clarion call, To be free! Chorus—Oh! we'll have, &c.

Bold Mississippi followed fast; Few days, few days; And Florida would not wait, To be free! And Alabama not behind, Few days, few days; While Georgia, too, 's made up her mind, To be free! Chorus—Oh! we'll have, &c.

Thus one by one they're joining in, Few days, few days; And soon united we'll begin To be free! Thus promptly answering Freedom's call, Few days, few days; From Delaware to Texas, all shall be free! Chorus—Oh! we'll have, &c.

For they have pushed us to the wall, Few days, few days; And Southern now must fight and fall, or be free! Then let us don the blue cockade, Few days, few days; And show the North we're not afraid, To be free! Chorus—Oh! we'll have a Southern Union Few days, few days; We'll have a Southern Union; The South shall be free.

For Old Abe Lincoln shan't rule us, Few days, few days; While Georgia, too, shan't rule us—WE'LL BE FREE! Chorus—Oh! we'll have, &c.

For the Chronicle.
The Masses of the people of Tennessee—Their Love of the old Union—Demagogism—Slaveholders and non-Slaveholders.
The great body of the yeomanry and laborers of Tennessee may be poor, but they are brave, honest, patriotic and true-hearted. Some who do not know them, may doubt their patriotism and valor to defend their rights when invaded, but this is a great mistake. They love the old Union of our fathers and would never consent to dissolve it, so long as the Constitution is not violated, and so long as it protects their rights; but they love liberty and justice more, and they will never consent to submit to a rule which would result in a continuance in the Union when the Government is in the hands of their enemies, who will use all its power for their destruction. When it becomes necessary to defend our rights against the foul power of Black Republican domination, the yeomanry of the mountains and the valleys, of every portion of Tennessee, will swarm around her standard, with a resolution that will strike terror into abolition cohorts of the North. Wealth is timid, and wealthy men may cry for peace, and submit to wrong, for fear they may lose their money; but the honest laborers of Tennessee can never consent to see slavery abolished, and submit to the taxation, low wages and downright degradation that must follow. They will never consent to be reduced to an equality with the negro, or to take his place; God forbid.

Some contemptible demagogues have attempted to deceive non-slaveholders by appealing to their prejudices, and asking them what interests they have in maintaining the rights of the wealthy slaveholder. They cannot be deceived in this way. They know that the laws of Tennessee protect their lives, their families, and their property; and that all the property which the wealthy slaveholder may have, can be taxed by the State, if used by, to protect the rights and liberties of all. The rights and interests of the slaveholder and the non-slaveholder, of the rich and the poor, in the South are reciprocal, homogeneous and identical. One man in a large neighborhood, has a mill. Not one in fifty has a mill. What would be thought of the public speaker who would appeal to the fifty, and ask them what interest they have in defending their neighbor's mill, if an abolition mob were trying to burn it down? Another has a store. Not one in fifty has a store. Who would say the fifty should not help the one, if an invader is about to burn his store? Another has a Blacksmith shop. Not one in fifty has a Blacksmith shop. Shall the shop be destroyed by the common enemy, and no one protect the owner, because no one may have that same peculiar kind of property? It may be that I have no horse, and you have a horse; or that I have a cow, and you have no cow. In such cases, if our rights of property are assailed by a common enemy, shall we not help each other? Or if I have a wife and children, and another has neither wife, children, or house. Will he, therefore stand by and see my house burned, my wife and children butchered, because he has none? The slaveholder has honestly invested the money, which it has cost him years of toil to make, in slaves, which are guaranteed to him by the laws of the State. The common enemy of the South seeks to take this property from him. Shall all who do not own slaves stand by and permit this to be done? If so, they have no right to call upon the slaveholder, by taxation or otherwise, to help protect their property or their liberties. Such a doctrine is monstrous; and he who would advance it, deserves to be rode on the sharpest edge of one of Lincoln's rails. The doctrine strikes at the very foundation of society; and if carried out, would destroy all property and all protection to life, liberty and happiness. The present is a critical period with the people of the South. We all, poor and rich, have a common interest, and a common duty. It is no time to be wrangling about old party stripes. Our common enemy, the Black Republican party, is in power, united and triumphant. Let us all at the South, unite. If we cannot all see alike, let us have charity enough to believe that all are equally patriotic in their efforts to promote the common cause. If we can act unitedly and harmoniously, we can achieve a glorious and signal victory.

CHATTANOOGA, April 24.—Andrew Johnson has arrived at his home at Greenville. He was insulted at every station in Virginia and Tennessee. At Abingdon his nose was pulled, and his hat torn to pieces. He attempted to address the crowd, but his voice was drowned in hissing and hootings of the crowd. When he reached his home at Greenville, he had to be lifted from his carriage. He says he wants to die.

CHATTANOOGA, April 24.—Andrew Johnson has arrived at his home at Greenville. He was insulted at every station in Virginia and Tennessee. At Abingdon his nose was pulled, and his hat torn to pieces. He attempted to address the crowd, but his voice was drowned in hissing and hootings of the crowd. When he reached his home at Greenville, he had to be lifted from his carriage. He says he wants to die.

CHATTANOOGA, April 24.—Andrew Johnson has arrived at his home at Greenville. He was insulted at every station in Virginia and Tennessee. At Abingdon his nose was pulled, and his hat torn to pieces. He attempted to address the crowd, but his voice was drowned in hissing and hootings of the crowd. When he reached his home at Greenville, he had to be lifted from his carriage. He says he wants to die.

CHATTANOOGA, April 24.—Andrew Johnson has arrived at his home at Greenville. He was insulted at every station in Virginia and Tennessee. At Abingdon his nose was pulled, and his hat torn to pieces. He attempted to address the crowd, but his voice was drowned in hissing and hootings of the crowd. When he reached his home at Greenville, he had to be lifted from his carriage. He says he wants to die.

CHATTANOOGA, April 24.—Andrew Johnson has arrived at his home at Greenville. He was insulted at every station in Virginia and Tennessee. At Abingdon his nose was pulled, and his hat torn to pieces. He attempted to address the crowd, but his voice was drowned in hissing and hootings of the crowd. When he reached his home at Greenville, he had to be lifted from his carriage. He says he wants to die.

CHATTANOOGA, April 24.—Andrew Johnson has arrived at his home at Greenville. He was insulted at every station in Virginia and Tennessee. At Abingdon his nose was pulled, and his hat torn to pieces. He attempted to address the crowd, but his voice was drowned in hissing and hootings of the crowd. When he reached his home at Greenville, he had to be lifted from his carriage. He says he wants to die.

CHATTANOOGA, April 24.—Andrew Johnson has arrived at his home at Greenville. He was insulted at every station in Virginia and Tennessee. At Abingdon his nose was pulled, and his hat torn to pieces. He attempted to address the crowd, but his voice was drowned in hissing and hootings of the crowd. When he reached his home at Greenville, he had to be lifted from his carriage. He says he wants to die.

CHATTANOOGA, April 24.—Andrew Johnson has arrived at his home at Greenville. He was insulted at every station in Virginia and Tennessee. At Abingdon his nose was pulled, and his hat torn to pieces. He attempted to address the crowd, but his voice was drowned in hissing and hootings of the crowd. When he reached his home at Greenville, he had to be lifted from his carriage. He says he wants to die.

For the Chronicle.

Meeting in Lafayette, Ky.

At a meeting of the Citizens of Lafayette and vicinity, on motion, Mr. Henry Young was called to the Chair. Col. John D. Morris then explained the object of the meeting, viz: under the present state of affairs what should we do?

Mr. L. L. Leavell then addressed the meeting. On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to draft Resolutions: Drs. D. G. Tuck, J. J. Rogers, Carden, Messrs. Pollard, James Brant, and Stephen Edwards and Cheatham. The Committee then retired, and soon after introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we are in the midst of civil discord and war—brought about by various circumstances, over which we had no control—therefore, Resolved, That the Legislature of Ky., which is about to convene, should place the State in a proper attitude of self-defense, by arming and equipping the militia, and thus be prepared to repel any invasion upon her soil.

Resolved, That we endorse the action of Gov. Magoffin in refusing to furnish arms for the arming of our sister Slave States of the South—Resolved, That Kentuckians will never be agents in their own subjugation and in placing the yoke upon their own necks.

Resolved, That we immediately proceed to organize "Home Guards" to arm and equip the same as best we may under the circumstances.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to draw up rules and regulations for the government of the home guards, and report at the next meeting—said committee consists of Dr. D. G. Tuck, Mr. Cheatham and Dr. J. J. Rogers.

After several quite animating speeches, from Dr. Metcalf, Esq., Sybert, Mr. J. G. Hester, Mr. L. L. Leavell and Col. Morris, the above resolutions were adopted. Col. Morris then introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That subscription be taken up for the purpose of arming and equipping the young men who will volunteer from this district (No. 3) and vicinity to defend their State in the present war—Carried.

Committee of Collection, J. D. Turner, Stephen Edwards, J. C. Wooten Dr. I. H. Fraser, H. C. Cooper, Martin Young, and Robt. Ford.

Moved and carried that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Clarksville Chronicle, and Hopkinton Mercury, with a request to publish the same.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to assemble again in this place on next Monday evening at one o'clock. HENRY YOUNG, Chairman.

J. G. HESTER, Secy.

The Richmond papers contain the subjoined important proclamation by Governor Letcher, of Virginia, which, although it does not, in express terms, announce the passage of the ordinance of secession, is evidently in conformity with such action:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, seven of the States formerly composing a part of the United States have, by authority of their people, solemnly resumed the powers granted by them to the United States, and have framed a constitution and organized a government for themselves, to which the people of those States are yielding willing obedience, and have so notified the President of the United States by all the formalities incident to such action, and thereby become to the United States a separate, independent and foreign power; and whereas, the Constitution of the United States has invested Congress with the sole power to declare war; and until such declaration is made, the President has no authority to call for an extraordinary force to wage offensive war against any foreign power; and whereas, on the 15th instant, in plain violation of the Constitution, issued a proclamation calling for a force of seventy-five thousand men to come to the aid of the United States, and to execute over a people who are no longer a part of the Union, and in said proclamation threatens to exert this unusual force to compel obedience to his mandates, and whereas, the General Assembly of Virginia, by a majority approaching to entire unanimity, has declared its disunion with the United States, and has adopted a resolution, in which it has declared its virtual declaration of war, to be resisted by all the power at the command of Virginia, and subsequently, the Convention now in session, representing the sovereignty of this State, has reaffirmed in substance the same policy, with almost equal unanimity, and whereas, the State of Virginia deeply sympathizes with the Southern States in the wrongs they have suffered, and in the position they have assumed; and having made an earnest effort peaceably to compose the differences which have severed the Union, and having failed in that attempt, through this unwarranted act on the part of the President; and it is believed that the influences which operate to produce this proclamation against the seceded States will be brought to bear upon the Commonwealth, if she should exercise her undoubted power with respect to her relations to the States of the Union, or of Virginia that an improper exercise of force against her people should be repelled; Therefore, I, John Letcher, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, have thought proper to order all armed volunteer regiments or companies within this State with authority to hold themselves in readiness for immediate orders, and upon the reception of this proclamation to report to the Adjutant General of the State their organization and numbers, and prepare themselves for efficient service. Such companies are not armed and equipped with that fact, that the arms of the State are supplied.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, this 17th day of April, 1861, and in the eighty-fifth year of the Commonwealth.

JOHN LETCHER.

The President's Proclamation.

The Louisville Journal makes the following remarks touching the President's Proclamation:

We are struck with mingled amazement and indignation. The policy announced in the Proclamation deserves the unqualified condemnation of every American citizen. It is unworthy not merely of a statesman but of a man. It is a policy utterly hair-brained and ruinous. If Mr. Lincoln contemplated this policy in the inaugural address, he is a guilty dissembler if he has conceived it under the excitement raised by the signature of Fort Sumter, he is a guilty hypocrite. In either case he is miserably unfit for the exalted position in which the enemies of the country have placed him. Let the people instantly take him and his Administration into their own hands if they would rescue the land from bloodshed by the Union from sudden and irretrievable destruction.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—The city presents a most warlike military appearance. It is crowded with volunteers, and the best of the drum and the heavy tramp of armed men are heard day and night.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—The steamer Tennessee arrived with Vera Cruz dates of the 24th. There has been another military crisis, resulting in the resignation of Gen. Prioleau and the appointment of Maj. as Minister of Finance. General Zougar has been named Minister of War. The typhus fever is very prevalent at the capital. Ministers Waller and Matthews are down with it. The Spanish bark Concepcion has been declared a good prize and condemned.

Gold mines to a fabulous extent are said to have been discovered on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Mexican Congress was to meet on the 21st. Juarez would undoubtedly be elected President.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—The steamer Tennessee arrived with Vera Cruz dates of the 24th. There has been another military crisis, resulting in the resignation of Gen. Prioleau and the appointment of Maj. as Minister of Finance. General Zougar has been named Minister of War. The typhus fever is very prevalent at the capital. Ministers Waller and Matthews are down with it. The Spanish bark Concepcion has been declared a good prize and condemned.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—The steamer Tennessee arrived with Vera Cruz dates of the 24th. There has been another military crisis, resulting in the resignation of Gen. Prioleau and the appointment of Maj. as Minister of Finance. General Zougar has been named Minister of War. The typhus fever is very prevalent at the capital. Ministers Waller and Matthews are down with it. The Spanish bark Concepcion has been declared a good prize and condemned.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—The steamer Tennessee arrived with Vera Cruz dates of the 24th. There has been another military crisis, resulting in the resignation of Gen. Prioleau and the appointment of Maj. as Minister of Finance. General Zougar has been named Minister of War. The typhus fever is very prevalent at the capital. Ministers Waller and Matthews are down with it. The Spanish bark Concepcion has been declared a good prize and condemned.

President Jeff Davis.

Crafts W. Wright, Esq., who was a classmate and room-mate of President Davis—graduating at West Point at the same time—has communicated to the press some of the traits of character of the distinguished Mississippian. He says of him:

"President Davis is a gentleman—cautious, quiet, firm—acting decisively. The natural inclination of the mind of President Davis is to military affairs. As Secretary of War, he had large experience. In the line of his duty, he has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the capacity of the country—its lines of attack and defence—the power of the forts depots and stations. While performing his duty as officer of Government, he knew no party—he would know nothing but efficiency and ability in the performance of his duty or appointment to office. He left his position without a shadow of a charge. He will not know anything but efficiency. He will surround himself only with those who are competent. I know most of the prominent officers about him to be the most efficient in the service. This statement is due, not only to relieve Davis from the charges of official impropriety so often made, but also that we may not underestimate his ability, not be deceived as to his policy."

He tells us that caution is one of the habits of Mr. Davis—which, while he takes every possible measure to concentrate information in regard to every point and measure—yet the same will prevent him from allowing any to know his ultimate purpose. It is these qualities of Mr. Davis that make those who know him so apprehensive of the fate of Washington City. He may be occupying Georgetown Heights, of the city itself, before we, out here, could hear that he was marching.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Gen. Scott will fight against his own State.

Mr. Douglas stated in his speech at Columbus, Ohio, that Gen. Scott made this reply to a Virginian:

Sir, for fifty years I have devoted my life to the flag of my country; so long as God permits me to live, I will continue to stand by that flag, and to defend it against all assailants, even if I should find among those assailants my mother, the old State of Virginia. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

PROMPT ACTION.—The Secretary of War of the Confederate States called on Gov. Brown, by telegraph, on Friday evening, for two or three Companies of volunteers, to march immediately to Norfolk, Virginia. In three hours the Governor responded that he had four companies ready, which he tendered. They were accepted, and on Saturday evening left for Virginia. This was prompt action on the part of the Commander-in-Chief, and a prompt response by the gallant Volunteers. These four Companies, commanded by Captains Hardeman, and Smith, of Macon, Colquitt of Columbus, and Doyal, of Griffin, are among the finest Companies of the State, and will make a battalion which Georgia may well be proud to send to the Old Dominion.—Federal Union.

A ROMAN MATRON.—A case has come to our knowledge, and we doubt not many others of a similar nature have occurred, of a lady having two sons, both under age, who belonged to the volunteer corps which went to Norfolk on Saturday. In bidding them farewell, she addressed them, thus: "My sons, it is your duty now to defend your country. Rather than you should return with any stain upon your honor, I prefer never to see you again." With such noble mothers, the breed of brave men and patriots will not become extinct. Virginia can safely trust her honor and safety in their keeping.—Petersburg Express.

SUMTER AND PICKENS CANNOT STAND BOMBARDMENT.—Gentlemen skilled as engineers, and whose judgment is usually sound, express the opinion that neither Sumter nor Pickens can withstand bombardment, if their assailants are not operated against by land forces. The forts in question were not constructed to sustain a siege, but to defend harbors against hostile fleets. For the latter purpose they are admirably adapted—no "wooden walls" could withstand the fire from their batteries or do themselves harm; but a well sustained fire from different points on the adjacent shores is maintained, will reduce them both in time, unless they have men and guns enough to promptly demolish the assailing forts.—Cor. N. Y. Times.

PATRIOTIC NEGROES.—We yesterday took occasion to allude to the fact that a company of negroes had been offered to Gov. Moore to assist in defending the South against her Black Republican enemies. Since that time other evidences of the loyalty and patriotism of the slave population have been given. Albert, a slave, belonging to Gen. Hardaway, and Alfred, another slave, belonging to Col. W. C. Bibb, having subscribed to the authorized loan of the Confederate States. The former took coupon bonds to the amount of \$300, and the latter to the amount of \$100. They are perfectly satisfied with their investment.

And perhaps we may as well mention, in this connection, that on yesterday, when the intelligence of the secession of Virginia reached the city, an old negro acquaintance of ours who wears a secession medal, remarked, after indulging in an ejaculatory chuckle, "Bress God, my old State am all right!"—Montgomery Advertiser, 19.

The abolition bloodhounds are at the heels of Maj. Anderson. Because he was compelled to succumb to the imperative necessities of his position and surrender Fort Sumter, they call him a traitor, and charge that the bombardment of that post was a sham, and its surrender a prearranged affair—in all which is displayed an equal lack of wisdom, truth and justice.—Nash Patriot.

A gentleman once said to his son who used to stay in bed late in the morning, "Your brother got up this morning at five o'clock, and found on the sidewalk a purse of gold." "Very well," replied the lazy young man, "if the poor fellow to whom it belongs had remained in bed till ten, he probably would not have lost it."

Why is a man paying his note at the bank, like a father going to see his children? Because he meets his responsibilities.

Who is to Blame?

The Indianapolis Sentinel, the organ of a hundred thousand voters in that State, says:

THE ABOLITION WAR OF SEWARD, LINCOLN AND COMPANY.

The telegraph dispatches announcing that civil war commenced in Charleston Harbor, on yesterday morning, will cause intense excitement all over the country. Civil strife has commenced. The Abolition and Disunion Administration have attempted the coercion of the Confederate States. Such are the first fruits of Republicanism—the end no one foresees. Mr. Lincoln will seek to evade the responsibility of inaugurating civil war, by charging the overt act, upon the Montgomery Government. If war was not intended, why was a military and naval expedition fitted out, with the men and appliances to reinforce and occupy Fort Sumpter at all hazards? This was not a peaceable mission. It was an expedition intended to convince the people of the Southern States, in Republican language, that we have a Government. It was known that the demonstration would be regarded as an act of war, and the men of the South would have been regarded as more brave if they had not resisted unto death. Their honor was at stake. If they had yielded without resistance they would have stood disgraced before the world.

More Goods Seized at Pittsburg.

We have already noticed the seizure at Pittsburg on Sunday, of a quantity of contraband goods. On the arrival of the 1:30 train on Monday, over the Pennsylvania Railroad, some thirty-four boxes of goods, destined for cities of the South, were seized and lodged in a secure place. Most of the boxes were directed to the same parties as those which were seized on Sunday afternoon, and all contained the same description of goods with the exception of one, in which was a fine rosewood piano for a gentleman in Savannah, Ga.—Cincinnati Gazette, 25.

The Day's Intelligence—Lincoln Refuses to Suspend Hostilities.

A committee from Baltimore waited on Lincoln and asked a cessation of hostilities until Congress met. Lincoln flatly refused to entertain the demand. The Baltimoreans told him that 75,000 Maryland soldiers would oppose the passage of his troops. To this Lincoln replied that he presumed there was room enough in his cell to bury 75,000 men.

The following is from the Baltimore American:

Mayor Brown, of Baltimore, went to Washington on Sunday, at the request of the President, and had a long interview in the presence of the Cabinet and General Scott.

The Mayor said the authorities would use all the lawful means to prevent parties leaving the city to attack troops passing at a distance, but was unable to promise more. The President answered that no more troops would be sent through the city unless obstructed in other directions, with the understanding that the city authorities would use their best efforts to restrain the people.

The President urged the absolute necessity of transit through Baltimore. Gen. Scott's opinion was to bring the troops through Maryland, avoiding Baltimore, if the people would permit it, if not, troops need not fight their way through. The President and Secretary of War heartily concurred in the decree to avoid collision.

The people of Norfolk have seized the powder house at Craney Island, and removed the powder to the city, and are making arrangements for a vigorous defense.

SUFFERINGS OF THE PILGRIMS TO THE WHITE HOUSE.—The Washington States and Union says:

"The distress prevailing among this unfortunate class is truly lamentable. A number who came here with bright anticipations, find themselves, after two week's sojourn, out of money and without friends. The proprietors of the hotels can attest this fact; they have now over four hundred carpet bags and valises, which have been left by the pilgrims in search of office, for their boarding bills. As far as heard from there, is only one valise which contains anything valuable, and in that one was found a well executed counterfeit twenty dollar bill on the State Bank of Ohio."

The New Orleans Crescent of Wednesday has the following